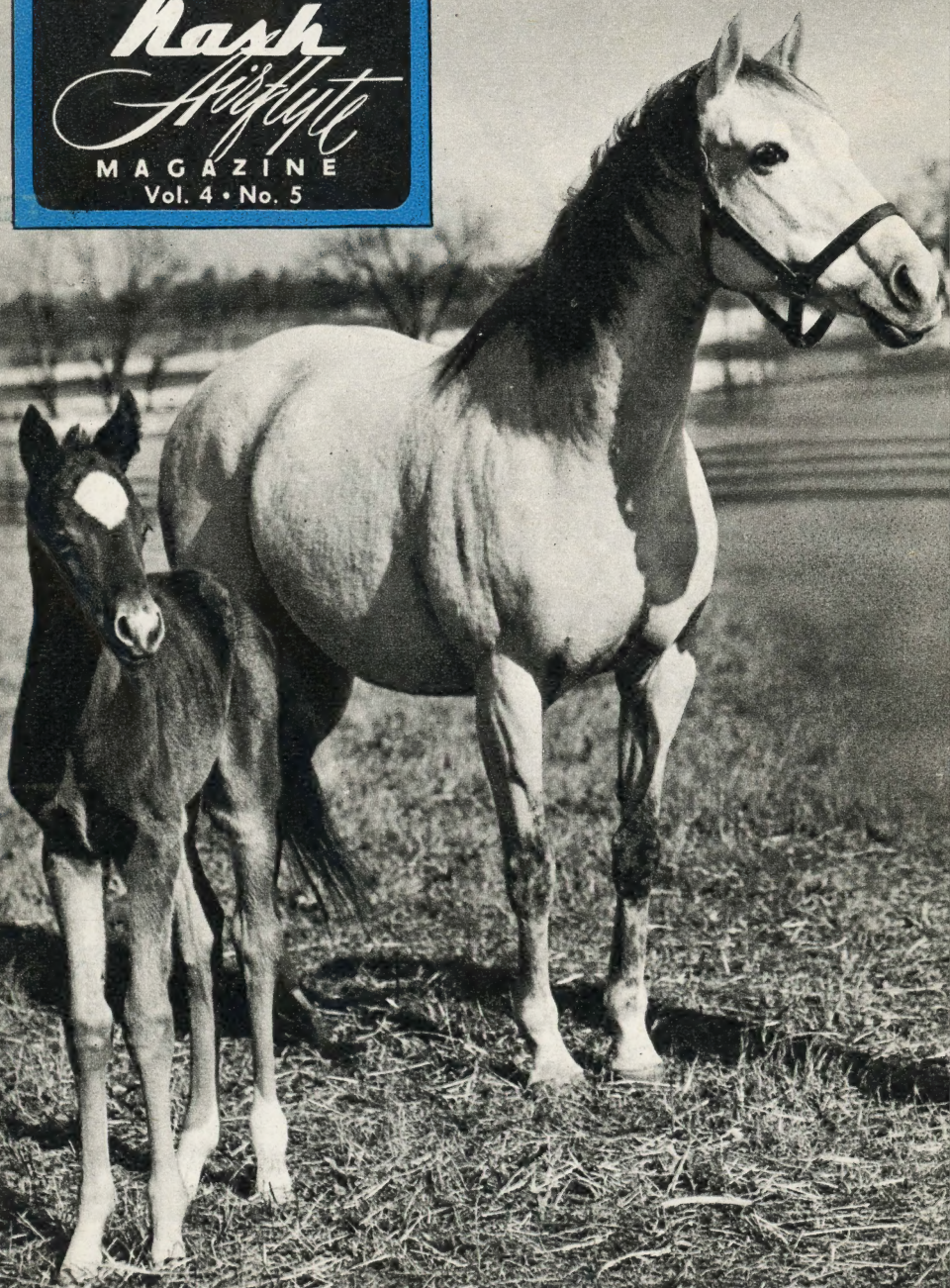


*Nash
Hightyle*

M A G A Z I N E

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1953

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Long white board fences that roll pleasantly with the land are a mark of Kentucky's famed Bluegrass area. Shown here is the famous Calumet Farm, typical of the elegant horse farms near Lexington. Thoroughbreds are tended with great care and affection in the section of Kentucky known as the Bluegrass area. Our cover features Geisha and her gray filly by Polynesian, a full sister to Native Dancer, the "horse of the year" last season and early favorite for the 1953 title, when the filly was one day old. They, like Native Dancer, are owned by Alfred A. Vanderbilt.

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*Horses Outpull History
In Kentucky's Fabulous*

BLUEGRASS COUNTRY



Foals on Almahurst Farm near Lexington play with each other like school kids.

by JOE JORDAN

Residents of the famed Bluegrass Region of Kentucky take a proper pride in the colorful and romantic history of the favored land around Lexington—an area of about 2,400 square miles with a reputation for fertility unsurpassed by any other soil in the world.

They have marked the historic spots and have preserved as shrines the homes of distinguished Kentuckians of earlier days. Yet they were neither surprised nor disappointed when a recent survey by Kentucky State Police showed that horses and the elaborate horse-breeding establishments attract more visitors to the Bluegrass Country than

the rich historical associations of this storied section. As a matter of fact, the Kentuckians thought the visitors had the right idea.

The lightly rolling meadow land of the Bluegrass Region is drained by the two forks of the Elkhorn, a stream that flows into the Kentucky River near Frankfort, the state capital. More than a century ago, an enthusiastic breeder of thoroughbreds predicted: "The time will come when most of the great race horses of America will be bred on the banks of the Elkhorn."

That a tiny spot of less than one-tenth of one per cent of the land area of the continental United States

would some day produce a majority of the great race horses of the nation—that is, more than all the other 99.9 per cent combined—must have seemed a fantastic forecast.

But the old gentleman's prophecy has been more than fulfilled. Year after year, from 70 to 80 per cent of the big stakes contested in the United States are won by horses foaled within 30 miles of Lexington.

This has given rise to at least a strong suspicion that a young thoroughbred nurtured on the lush bluegrass and the waters rich in calcium, phosphorus and various trace-minerals, has a definite advantage over those raised elsewhere.

That conviction led the owners of

the big Eastern racing stables, such as the Wideners and the Whitneys, to transfer their breeding operations to Kentucky. More remarkable, perhaps, is the fact that even Texans want their horses to have the advantages that belong to Kentucky-bred horses.

The fabulous King Ranch, with a million-acre domain in the Lone Star State, has its King Ranch Farm near Lexington and breeds there not only the horses that carry its colors on the turf but also some of the Santa Gertrudis breed of beef cattle that it developed. For cattle as well as horses thrive on bluegrass and do well in the Kentucky climate. Many of the horse farms have their herds

(continued on page 6)

Henry Clay's home, Ashland, is open to public. Here was bred only U. S. horse to win English Derby.

Golden Kentucky Burley is a major income crop in state.



Thousands visit statue of mighty Man o' War whose body is buried in front of monument.



(continued from page 5)

of blooded cattle, too — Aberdeen Angus, Herefords or Shorthorns.

Nearly all visitors go to Faraway Farm to see the bigger-than-life bronze statue of Man o' War over his grave and to drive through the park-like beauty of the other farms, admiring the famous sires whose names became household words when they were flashing to victories before immense throngs at race tracks from coast to coast.

But other attractions are by no means neglected. "Ashland," the Lexington home of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay, is open to visitors. Many go to see the home of Mary Todd, the Lexington

girl who married Abraham Lincoln.

There is a historical marker at the house in which young Jefferson Davis, who was later to be President of the Confederate States of America, lived for three years when he was a student at Transylvania College. The campuses of Transylvania and the University of Kentucky draw many visitors.

Most visitors are interested in the waving fields of golden Kentucky Burley tobacco, and in the sales warehouses where the chant of the tobacco auctioneer may be heard during the market season, for Lexington is the largest looseleaf tobacco market in the world.

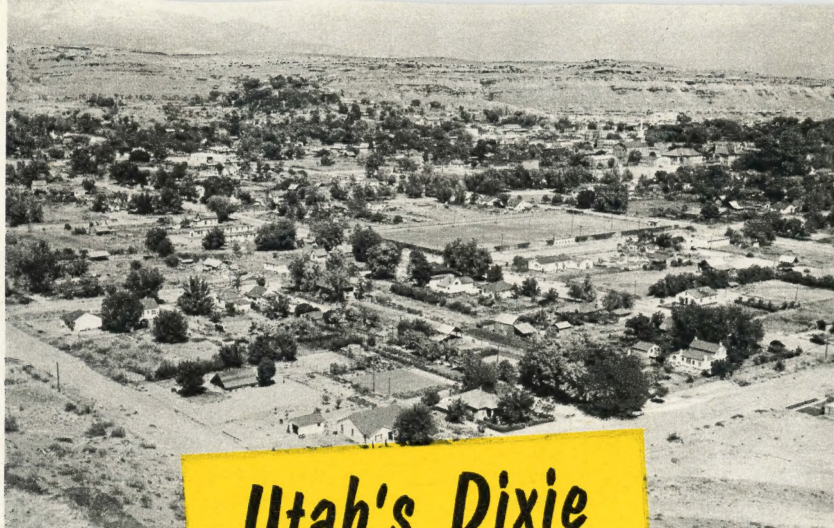
In the spring and again in the fall, race meetings are held at unique Keeneland Race Course, a non-profit track operated by horsemen themselves, where high-caliber racing is witnessed in a friendly, sociable atmosphere by horse-wise, horse-loving people who are more interested in the horses and their bloodlines than they are in the mutual prices.



Two 10-day meets a year are held at Keeneland, a non-profit race course.

Cattle as well as horses thrive on lush bluegrass at C. V. Whitney Farm.





Utah's Dixie

**St. George, Settled by Mormons in 1861,
Offers Western Version of "Dixieland"**

by EUGENE M. HANSON

A small bit of Dixie was transplanted from the Old South into the wild mountains of Utah nearly a hundred years ago with such success that Utah today still has its own "Dixieland" to charm the visitor with a Western version of Southern hospitality.

Utah's "Dixie" was and is a Mormon settlement, and the first settlers went there in 1861 from Salt Lake City. However, these settlers originally came from the cotton-raising Southern states.

Brigham Young selected for this settlement those who had come from the Old South because the entire purpose of the migration 300 miles southward from Salt Lake City was to raise cotton.

The Civil War had shut off the normal supply of cotton for the Mormon settlement, and experiments

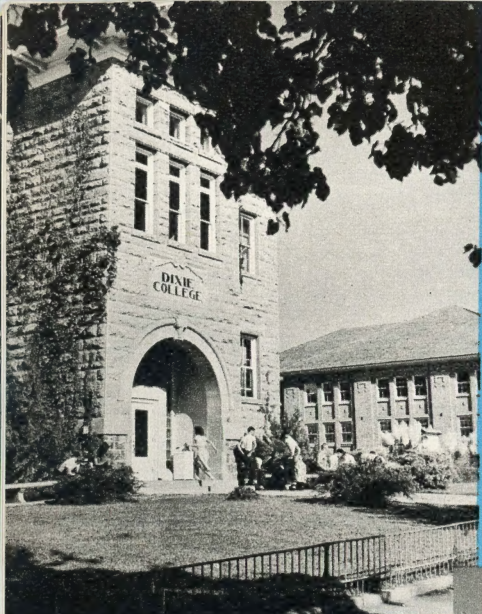
proved that it could be raised in the warm and fertile valleys in what is now the southwestern corner of Utah.

Only as a novelty in back-yard gardens is cotton grown any more. But the stone cotton mill, erected by the pioneers, is still in use. It now houses a plant for processing vegetable juices.

Other relics of the past remain, too, because the Mormons who settled "Dixie" built in such enduring fashion. Throughout the area are wonderful old homes of red sandstone, including the winter home of Brigham Young. Present owners of the old homes are invariably happy to show the visitor the inside as well as the outside.

The early settlers built for beauty as well as for stability. The Mormon Tabernacle in St. George was

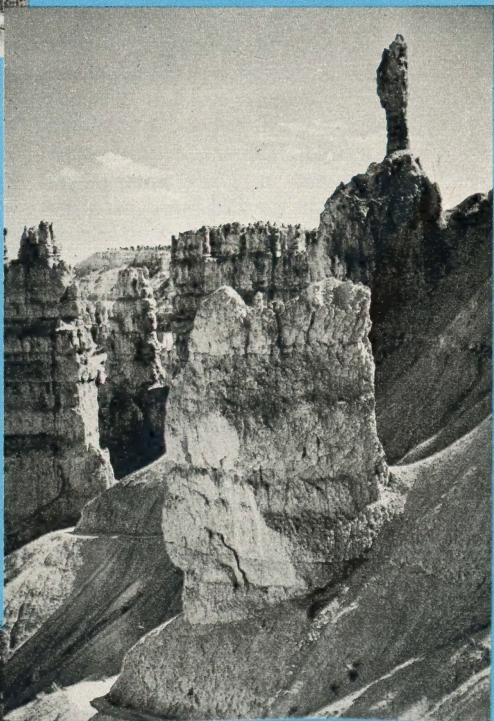
(continued on page 9)



This beautiful building is the first Mormon Temple to be dedicated in Utah.

Cultural influence of Dixie College is felt strongly by entire community.

Artisans among original settlers built this New England-design Tabernacle.



Brilliantly colorful Bryce Canyon National Park borders the "Dixie" country.

(continued from page 7)

built entirely without nails by the artisans who were among the members of the Cotton Mission. The suspended circular stairways that lead to the loft and the belfry are still as solid today as any modern builder would make them.

Another place of beauty is square-built St. George Temple, the first temple to be dedicated in Utah by the Latter Day Saints. Visitors are welcomed to the elaborately landscaped grounds. There is a free guide service, with no collection and no tips accepted.

For the best possible view of the entire city of St. George, the visitor can go atop the bright red stone bluff that rises vertically several hundred feet from the north edge of the town. There is a road leading along the edge of the bluff, and the view of the city and the farms beyond is well worth the time for the visit.

As in other Mormon towns in Utah, one of the delights for the visitor is the wonderful way in which the water supply is used. Water for St. George comes from springs high up in the mountains behind the red bluff to the north. One of the springs is used for domestic water supply, and its waters are impounded in a large reservoir on the bluff.

Another spring is used for irrigation, and it is the irrigation system that has particular fascination. By means of stone-lined canals, the water is made to run parallel to the higher edge, the north edge, of the town. From this main canal along the higher side of the city, water is channeled into street gutters.

Thus every street has its own



Nearly 100 years ago, this building housed cotton mill. It is still standing.

private little brook of clear mountain water running in the gutter. Through a system of locks and trenches, the householders are able to divert this water for irrigation of their lawns and gardens.

After the water has passed through the city, it is drawn off again into canals and is used to irrigate the fields and the orchards.

Dancing is encouraged in the Mormon church. At least one dance a week, usually on Monday nights, is dedicated to old-time music and waltzes. Friday nights, round dancing is sponsored by Dixie College, a strong cultural force in the community. Visitors are made welcome.

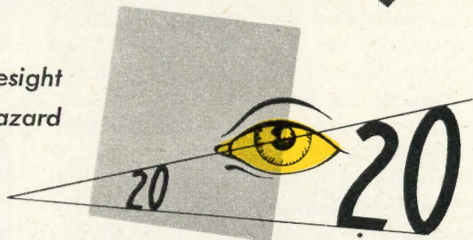
Summer weather in Utah's "Dixie" runs to warm days and, thanks to the rather high altitude, cool nights.

Because of its location, St. George, with 19 motor courts, is a logical stopping place for motorists traveling between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. It is also the gateway to some of the most spectacular scenery in the world, with Zion National Park only 40 miles away and colorful Bryce Canyon National Park another 90.

HE DIDN'T SEE WHAT HIT HIM!

*Optometrist Declares Faulty Eyesight
Can be Eliminated as Highway Hazard*

by Dr. D. J. BERGENSKE



"... O ... T ... E ... C ..."

"Okay," the examining officer said, "That's it, 20-20 vision."

Frank Johnson was pleased with himself. He had read down to the necessary line on the letter chart without any trouble. He could have even gone on to the smaller print on the chart. His license renewal was practically automatic.

In his midwestern state, Frank was subjected to the simple Snellen chart test to decide whether his vision was adequate for safe driving.

For all the officer knew, as he marked 20-20 on the card, Frank Johnson's vision was adequate. What he didn't know was that the test wasn't adequate. Far from it.

Several months later, Frank John-

son was in a severe accident. And he just didn't see what hit him!

Inefficient vision is a major killer on the highways. And it is one menace that can be almost completely eliminated.

Seeing properly is a fundamental necessity for safe driving, yet vision is one of the most seriously neglected aspects of driving. It is neglected by the driver himself and even by highway officials charged with passing on the fitness of a driver for a license.

Today, inadequate vision is an entirely unnecessary handicap to safe driving. More than 95 per cent of visual inefficiencies can be corrected by vision specialists. Consequently, the problem is simply the discovery and correction of those cases needing attention.

My friend, Frank Johnson, learned that the letter eye chart is far from adequate as a vision test. As the Wisconsin Optometric Association recently pointed out, the chart concerns itself with only one of the four phases essential to safe driving.

The four elements are:

ACUITY: That's what is tested on the chart. It determines if you can see without a blur. 20/40 sight is minimum for safe driving. That means you see at 20 feet what a normal eye can see at 40 feet. With



Dr. Bergenske is a past secretary of the Wisconsin Optometric Association.



20/50 vision you won't see a stop sign until you are within 90 feet of it. At 60 miles an hour this would put you 227 feet *beyond* the stop sign before you could stop.

DEPTH PERCEPTION:

Many accidents happen because of the driver's inability to judge the distance of approaching cars.

Good depth perception takes the teamwork of both eyes. If you start to

pass a string of say, three cars, and misjudge the distance of the car coming at you, your depth perception faculty may require training, which involves eye exercises.

FIELD OF VISION: This was what was wrong with Frank. The field of vision indicates how much you can see on each side without turning your head and eyes. "Tunnel vision" means you might be headed for a crackup at a cross-road, site of a large proportion of all accidents because of inability to see out of the "corner of your eye."

NIGHT VISION: Three times as many accidents take place after dark as happen during daylight hours. "Night blindness" makes dusk as dangerous as total darkness for many drivers. Night driving demands three important skills:

- The ability to see under low illumination.
- The ability to see against glare of oncoming headlights.
- Rapid recovery after being blinded by headlight glare.
- Since half of all drivers are inefficient in one or more of these basic essentials of driving safety, it



More than 95 per cent of visual inefficiencies can be corrected by specialists.

is imperative that they know what their vision problems are. Then corrections can be made.

Unless vision is adequate the driver takes unnecessary risks every minute on the road. He is a danger to himself and to every other person he gets close to. That's why every driver should have a basic interest in raising visual standards on the highway.

In some states standards are far too low. The principal needs are for scientific tests that can check the vision essentials outlined above. The usual Snellen chart should be supplemented with these tests.

Where weaknesses appear, they may be corrected with either lenses or exercises which train the muscles and nerves that control the eyes. When minimum requirements are met, drivers can receive licenses.

It may not be that every motorist will heed the advice of my license plate on my Nash which says: "C-20-20." However, we certainly can be assured that every driver has adequate vision for the road. One of the major causes of highway accidents then will have been removed.

Floating in the Ozarks

16,000 Miles of Good Fishing Streams
Entice Visitor to Try Fascinating Sport

by HUGH MANESSIER

Hidden deep in the hills of southern Missouri there's an exciting kind of fishing that is as flavorful as the Ozark way of life itself. Here, in the streams that flow through country too rugged to have many roads, the natives have developed the techniques of float fishing—a fascinating sport that has become an honored tradition.

Because "floatin'" combines so many of the activities that sportsmen and their families enjoy, the fame of Ozark fishing is spreading throughout the United States. Whether the first trip lasts just a day, or continues for several exciting weeks, the experience will make any real fisherman come back for more. The usual outing is a down-

stream adventure that samples the sport in hundreds of quiet pools and fast-flowing shallows, where each bend in the river promises new sport and then produces it.

Almost every fishing method is popular and productive. Plug casting, fly fishing, and bait enthusiasts debate the effectiveness of their tackle around the campfires at night; and some of the most successful anglers swear by popping and float-ing bugs exclusively. With the opening of squirrel season in June, some groups like to bring along a favorite scattergun or .22 and add variety to the camp menu.

While the lighter car-top boats are suitable for fishing many Ozark streams, the "johnboat" is the stand-

Anglers explore most inviting spots along shore as boat floats quietly along.



Inexperienced boat handlers should employ guide. Here a shoal is negotiated.



ard craft for most floating trips. Its unconventional design proves just the thing for negotiating tricky shallows, yet it will carry a good load. Since floating is at its best when streams are not at their maximum level, it is sometimes necessary to step out and pull the boat over a shoal. Sportsmen who bring along their own boats should take these conditions into consideration. Heavy boats are not too desirable. John-boats may be easily rented along the established floating streams.

Competent, experienced fishermen may explore Missouri's waters on their own if desired, but no one lacking previous experience in boat handling should make his first trip without a guide. The principal problem on independent float trips is arranging for return transportation at the end of the journey. With this detail under control, anglers may drift along through constantly changing scenic country for weeks, stopping to fish, loaf and camp where they please.

There are more than 60 registered operators conducting guided trips on

Missouri's 25 most popular floating streams—ample proof of the continuing demand for the top sport they produce. Costs are reasonable, and the companionship and know-how that good guides provide make their services extremely valuable to sportsmen without previous floating experience.

Visitors should be prepared for variety in their fishing, for although the Smallmouth Bass is the scrapper that has made the Ozark streams famous, there are 12 species of game fish that are regional favorites. Bass, trout, catfish, walleyes, crappies and pike rate high on the list, and all deserve their share of attention.

Expenses can be nearly as varied as the sport. Nearly all of Missouri's state parks have campgrounds for tourists, and some parks also offer inexpensive cabins and hotel rooms. Privately operated accommodations will also be found at convenient locations. All-expense float trips average about \$15 a day, and usually include camping equipment, food and other essentials.

A helpful booklet, "Floating and
(continued on page 14)

Off to a good start. And there are plenty more where this beauty came from.



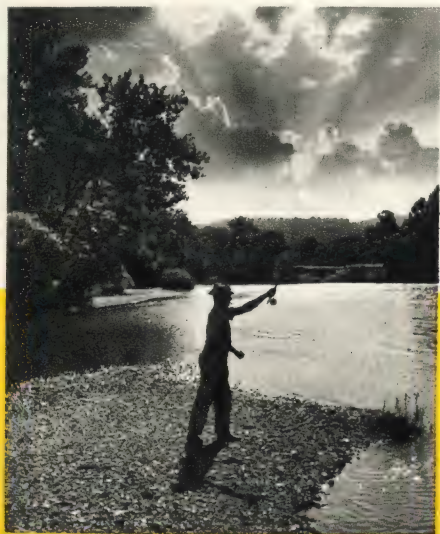
An evening meal of deep-fried fish, coffee and French fries ends perfect day.



(continued from page 13)

Fishing," may be secured from the Missouri Conservation Commission at Jefferson City. It contains many suggestions concerning clothing, tackle and other details that will aid in planning a "floating" vacation that will never be forgotten.

It is difficult to say which is the most popular floating stream, and impossible to name the best one. There are ninety million acres in the Ozark region, with 16,000 miles of good fishing streams. No one could ever completely fish them all. But float trip veterans have no disagreement about the experience of floating itself. None can escape the nostalgic memories of this unique Missouri sport. Recollections of exciting fishing moments are always mingled with the echo of the camp axe, the tang of wood smoke from a favorite sand-bar camp, and the sound of a crackling fire beneath boiling coffee and deep-fried fish.



Fishing from shore is popular, productive early-morning or late-evening sport.

Clean, sandy bars are usually chosen for evening camp site by float fishermen.





Gourmets have long contended that no dinner is complete without a bottle of pleasant wine—white for fish and red for meat—to accompany the meal. Many American eating places are in accord with this idea and provide diners with the necessary wines. However, few if any can boast of a restaurant located in a vineyard of some 14 acres.

That's the authentic background for The Vineyards, a restaurant with an Old World atmosphere, which is northwest of Detroit on Franklin Road, 500 feet north of Northwestern Highway.

Built in 1940 by Paul G. Borgman, owner and manager, the building is 16th century French Norman, designed by Artist Arthur Jaeger. Hand-hewn, native stones were used in the construction.

Both upstairs in the main dining room and below in the popular dungeon-like Bastille Room, popular cocktail hour rendezvous, high barrel ceilings are accented by large stone fireplaces. During the winter, log fires crackle and add to the

cheerful atmosphere of the dining areas where meals are served by candlelight.

Additional color and romance is created by the traditional "Wishing Candle" found on each table.

Food, as you would expect, has the magic touch of French culinary art, and is graciously served by waitresses wearing peasant costumes.

Chicken a la Vineyard rates high with patrons. Here is the recipe, as furnished by The Vineyard's chef, for this savory dish:

Chicken a la Vineyard

Take one 2-2½ lb. fryer, split, disjoint and soak in milk from one to two hours. When ready, roll in flour that has been seasoned with salt and white pepper. Have frying pan hot with about a quarter of an inch of butter and a small clove of garlic chopped up. Saute chicken until brown on both sides. Add about one ounce of Sherry and cover pan. Simmer for about 20 minutes. Put chicken on platter and pour over it a little of the butter and wine. Sprinkle with parsley. Serves two.



THERE'S *Magic*

This is the time of year when the good earth, losing winter's chill, is being turned over (1) on farms as the magic of spring touches the lives of all of us. Of course, the season officially got under way in late March. But for most of America, the full beauty of spring is at its peak now when all ages take to the great outdoors! Baseball fever hits the young as they perform the time-old ritual of sandlotters—choosing up sides (2). Out come the kites (3) and the roller skates (4).





ic IN SPRING...

Golfers (5) spend happy hours on the fairways; and at home, there's work to be done in the yard (6). The water may yet be a bit cold, but these young boys (7) find wading just right, as does the Izaak Walton (8) out for his first catch of the season. Spring time means circus time. And that's an invitation to small fry to peep at all the wonders under the tent (9) when the Big Show comes to town. Yes, there's magic in spring—when nature turns the countryside (10) into fairyland.



Santa Barbara

A BIT OF
OLD SPAIN

By
SPENCER CRUMP



*Altar lights in Mission Santa Barbara
have burned continuously since 1786.*

The Spanish dons, señoritas and padres transplanted a bit of Old Spain in the California coastal pueblo of Santa Barbara, and, perhaps more than any other place, this romantic tradition remains unto this day.

These reminders of colorful yesterdays—adobe houses, mission, castle-like courthouse—become attractive lures for modern-day sightseers.

Santa Barbara lies on U. S. 101 (El Camino Real—"The Royal Highway" of the Spanish days), approximately 100 miles north of Los Angeles.

The city of Santa Barbara fronts on a sandy beach, lined with palm trees. Avenues lead up to the mile-

high Santa Ynez Mountains, which form a beautiful Riviera-like backdrop to the scene.

Santa Barbareños have carefully preserved the Spanish atmosphere that has made their pueblo so charming. This Spanish tradition is perpetuated not only in the old adobe buildings, which stand in the downtown section, but also in modern structures that follow the interesting architectural lines of Old Spain.

At State and De la Guerra Streets, you will come to a portico that leads down lanes of quaint shops and studios. This is El Paseo de la Guerra adobe built in 1826. The original adobe hacienda was built

in only two weeks. The Indians venerated the family and, foregoing a fiesta, 3,000 of the Chumash tribe devoted the two-week period to building the house.

Casa Carrillo, on Carrillo Street off State, is another old Spanish adobe. It was built by ancestors of screen and television actor Leo Carrillo.

A main avenue is called Canon Perdido ("Lost Cannon") Street. During the early American days, a cannon mysteriously disappeared from a wrecked ship. Authorities feared the weapon would be used in a revolution, so the town was fined \$500.

Somehow the \$500 fine, later ordered returned to the townspeople, also mysteriously vanished. Later

the cannon was found buried in the sand where the ship had been wrecked.

But the Santa Barbarenos never could forget the incident.

Canon Perdido became a street name. For its official seal, still in use, the city adopted a cannon encircled with the phrase, "Vale Quinientos Pesos" ("It Cost Five Hundred Dollars.").

Standing on Canon Perdido Street is El Cuartel, an interesting old adobe built in 1782 as quarters for the Spanish gendarmes. The adobe now houses Boy Scout headquarters. Santa Barbara's old adobes are complemented throughout the city by modern buildings, which follow the architectural lines established in early California days by the Spanish

(continued on page 20)

U. S. Highway 101 skirts Palisades at Santa Monica en route to Santa Barbara.



(continued from page 19)

grandeas. One can hardly turn around in the city without seeing a building that perpetuates this tradition.

Strolling beneath the palm trees, you come to a red tile-roofed, white-walled castle, looming spectacularly over the lush green lawns.

This is the Santa Barbara County Court House, regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. This \$1,500,000 building is constructed along Spanish-Moorish lines. Archways, towers, balconies and unexpected windows capture the charm of Old Spain. Walls of the County Supervisors' assembly room are decorated with color murals depicting Santa Barbara's romantic history.

A road leads into the Riviera-like hills to La Mision de Santa Barbara, founded by the Spanish in 1786 and still in use. The mission outpost fronts a broad lawn and commands

a view of the city and ocean below. Robed brothers guide visitors through the buildings, explaining the history and quaint relics.

Approximately a mile and a half above the mission is Mission Canyon, home of the Santa Barbara Botanical Garden. Shaded paths lead to specialized sections containing California plants, trees and cacti.

One path leads to Mission Dam, constructed by the Indians in 1807 of rough stones to provide water for the mission. The remains of the tile aqueduct which carried the water still lie beside the paths.

Down along the seashore, there is still more to see and do. Tile-roofed hotels and motels stand alongside the sandy beaches. There is swimming and sailboating in the Pacific, and offshore can be seen the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, once the homes of Indians and the hiding places of pirates and smugglers.

A yacht-filled harbor fronting the old Spanish town is seen from hills above.



who's  who

Ad Chief



Managing a home with one hand and a career with the other isn't easy—especially with a job that takes both hands at once. That it can be done has been proved by Margaret Ostrom, Director of Advertising for Bell & Howell Company, Chicago manufacturer of photographic equipment.

When she started with Bell & Howell as a secretary in 1931, she had little thought of a career in advertising. A series of promotions, culminating in her appointment as Advertising Manager in 1949 and Director of Advertising and Sales

Promotion in 1951, changed her mind. Today she directs a department of 17 people and controls the spending of over a million dollars for advertising and sales promotion.

In addition to a successful career, Mrs. Ostrom has a home and husband, a recently married daughter, Margery, and a 13-year-old son, Donald. Margery, who was editor of her school paper, was graduated from St. Olaf's College in June and married in August. Donny, a proud member of the baseball team at Taft High School, plans to become a sports photographer. Photography, particularly movie-making, is a hobby the whole family shares.

To a busy woman who should be in several places at once, a dependable car is a necessity. Wherever Mrs. Ostrom pauses for a moment, her Nash Rambler may be seen awaiting her dash for the next appointment. "Rain or shine, ice or snow, the Rambler gets me there," she says.





*"Oh! Somewhere in this favored
land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere,
and somewhere hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing,
and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville—
mighty Casey had struck out."*

No better words have ever been written to depict black despair on the American scene, whether in Brooklyn after another Yankee World Series victory or in Davenport just after a play-off game has been blown to Evansville.

Ever since Abner Doubleday invented the gadget back in 1839, baseball has truly been the American Game. The diamond sport remains the favorite recreation of families who want to spend a sunny Sunday

**15,000,000
AMERICANS
CAN'T BE
WRONG!**

afternoon out in the open—and the price of admission stays low.

There's no more enjoyable sound anywhere than the sharp crack of a base hit or the thud of a catcher's glove after a smoking third strike.

Proof of America's love for "the" game is the merry click of big league park turnstiles through which poured some 15,000,000 fans last year.

***In Yankee Stadium Or Remote Sandlot, U.S. Sports Fans
Still Prefer Baseball — And Prove It With Attendance***

Behind the scenes at Yankee Stadium score-cards are printed to be sold by park hawkers.

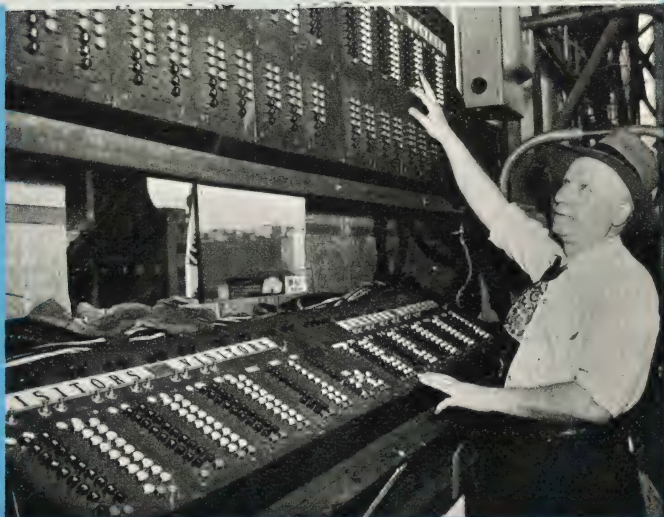


Vendors fill bags with peanuts. Some 400,000 bags are sold yearly in average big league park.



Just as a general gives his staff instructions before battle, so does head usher before ball game.





Yankee Stadium's \$100,000 scoreboard (inset) is 73 feet long, 34 feet high. It is operated electrically by two men from intricate panel shown above.



Major league diamonds are pampered. Nylon covering protects field from rain, is removed last minute.



MAJOR LEAGUE PARKS

SPORTSMAN'S PARK: Home of St. Louis Browns (AL) and St. Louis Cardinals (NL). Seating capacity: 30,808. Season record gate: 1,430,586 (NL) in 1949.

COMISKEY PARK: Home of Chicago White Sox (AL). Seating capacity: 46,200. Season record gate: 983,403 in 1946.

YANKEE STADIUM: Home of New York Yankees (AL). Seating capacity: 67,163. Season record gate: 2,373,901 in 1948.

BRIGGS STADIUM: Home of Detroit Tigers (AL). Seating capacity: 54,900. Season record gate: 1,952,478 in 1950.

CONNIE MACK STADIUM: Home of Philadelphia A's (AL) and Philadelphia Phils (NL). Seating capacity: 33,222. Season record gate: 1,217,180 (NL) in 1950.

GRIFFITH STADIUM: Home of Washington Senators (AL). Seating capacity: 29,920. Season record gate: 1,027,216 in 1946.

MUNICIPAL STADIUM: Home of Cleveland Indians (AL). Seating capacity: 72,500. Season record gate: 2,620,627 in 1948.

FENWAY PARK: Home of Boston Red Sox (AL). Seating capacity: 34,896. Season record gate: 1,596,650 in 1949.

WRIGLEY FIELD: Home of Chicago Cubs (NL). Seating capacity: 39,230. Season record gate: 1,485,166 in 1929.

COUNTY STADIUM: Home of Milwaukee Braves (NL). Seating capacity: 36,000; to be increased to 48,000 in 1954.

FORBES FIELD: Home of Pittsburgh Pirates (NL). Seating capacity: 33,730. Season record gate: 1,517,058 in 1948.

CROSLEY FIELD: Home of Cincinnati Reds (NL). Seating capacity: 29,939. Season record gate: 981,443 in 1939.

EBBETS FIELD: Home of Brooklyn Dodgers (NL). Seating capacity: 32,111. Season record gate: 1,807,526 in 1947.

POLO GROUNDS: Home of New York Giants (NL). Seating capacity: 55,131. Season record gate: 1,600,793 in 1947.

Home plate is kept in apple-pie order. Here workmen pack, rake and line home plate area.

And then there are the fans! Some 15,000,000 crowded into America's 14 major league parks during 1952.



Helpful Hints

FROM NASH OWNERS

When heating milk for mashed potatoes, try melting a piece of butter in the pan first, then add the milk. This prevents the milk from scorching in the bottom of the pan.

*Mrs. Harry Balster
Sterling, Ill.*

Nut meats will come out clean and intact if you pour boiling water over the nuts before cracking them.

*Mrs. L. Sommerman
Philadelphia, Pa.*

When ironing, keep a pin cushion of large safety pins handy, using the safety pins as markers for seams or buttons that have popped. When mending time arrives, the safety pins spot offending areas for you at a glance.

*Mrs. S. C. Westman
Blue Island, Ill.*

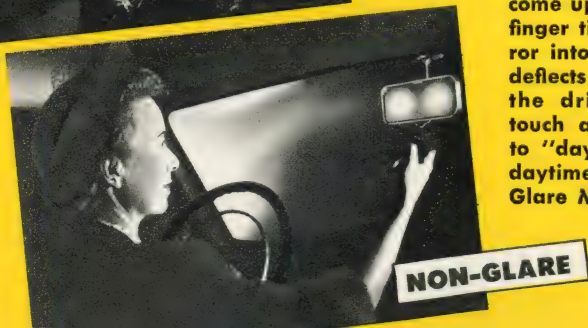
When paint is lumpy, I strain it with a piece of gauze. The paint will run through, leaving the lumps in the gauze. Squeeze gauze against the can to press out remaining paint.

*Frank Mueller
Chicago, Ill.*



For Safety and Comfort

Every driver will appreciate the safety and comfort provided by the Nash Non-Glare Rearview Mirror. It completely kills sharp headlight glare and gives you clear, easy-on-the-eyes rear vision day or night. When blinding headlights come up behind, a flick of the finger tilts the Non-Glare Mirror into "night position" that deflects the glare away from the driver's eyes. Another touch and the mirror returns to "day position" for perfect daytime vision. Get your Non-Glare Mirror today.



If you have a favorite way of performing some ordinary household task, or have discovered a short cut in the performance of some chore, send it along. Nash Airflyte Magazine will pay five dollars for each contribution published. None will be returned. Address all contributions to Nash Airflyte Magazine, 431 Howard Street, Detroit 31, Michigan.



To make an Indian headdress for a child's costume, cut a strip of corrugated paper two inches wide and long enough to fit around the child's head. Fasten this circle with cellophane tape and paint it an appropriate color. Slip chicken feathers into the ridges.

*Mrs. Kenneth J. Stevens
Cleveland, Ohio*

To be sure of mailing birthday and other anniversary cards on time, buy a supply in advance, address them and write date for mailing in right corner of envelope. Then when date arrives, cover notation with stamp and mail card.

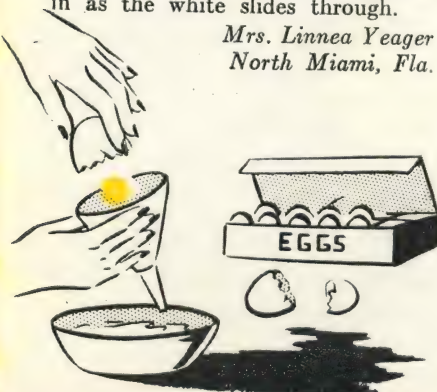
*Mrs. Doris M. Matthews
Wellesley Hills, Mass.*

A heavy manila envelope, with top edges reinforced with cellophane tape, makes a handy container for soup coupons, utility bills and other small papers. Thumb tack it to inside of kitchen cabinet door.

*Mrs. E. B. Davis Jr.
Shreveport, La.*

A simple way to separate egg white from the yolk is to drop the egg in a small funnel. The yolk will stay in as the white slides through.

*Mrs. Linnea Yeager
North Miami, Fla.*



To clean white woodwork, use water in which onions have been boiled.

*Mrs. Frances Bollea
New Bedford, Mass.*

To keep your dog's feeding dish from sliding around so much, cement a rubber ring to the bottom of the dish. Use the rubber ring that is used for sealing jars.

*Miss Elisabeth Rehm
Queens Village, N.Y.*



SMILES

along

the

road

Share your smile with Nash Airflyte readers and be richer by five dollars. Nash Airflyte pays five dollars for each Smile Along the Road contributed by a reader and selected for publication. All contributions become the property of Nash Airflyte and none will be returned. Send your contribution along to Nash Airflyte Magazine, 431 Howard Street, Detroit 31, Michigan.

THIS IS IT

Printed on the window of a Pittsboro, Ind., cafe is this message:

THERE IS NO PLACE JUST
LIKE THIS PLACE
ANYWHERE NEAR THIS
PLACE, SO THIS MUST BE
THE PLACE.

*Miss Hazel Rust
Dixon, Ill.*

LAMENT

Sign in a public parking lot in San Jose, Calif.:

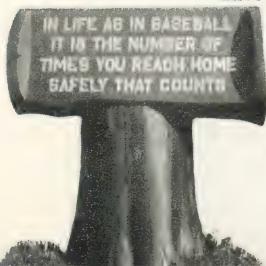
When Noah sailed the ocean blue,
He had his troubles same as you;
For forty days he sailed the Ark
Because he had no place to park.

*Mrs. Ruth Murray Jones
San Rafael, Calif.*

SAFE AT HOME

This rustic outdoor plaque is in Itasca State Park, Minn.:

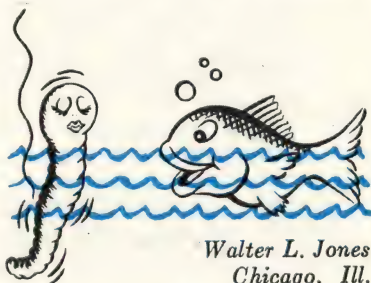
*Mrs. John Kubisty
Lima, Ohio*



RIGHT WIGGLE

Near Sarasota, Fla., I noticed a bait and supply store displaying the following sign:

WORMS WITH FISH APPEAL



*Walter L. Jones
Chicago, Ill.*

CHECKS, TOO?

On the fence of our baseball park, a sign painter has this advertisement:

SAM SIGNS ANYTHING

*Howard K. Murchison, Jr.
Vidalia, Ga.*

GOSPEL TRUTH

This smile was on the bulletin board outside our church:

A BIBLE IN THE HAND IS
WORTH TWO ON THE SHELF

*Mrs. William A. Cleveland
Versailles, Ky.*

NOT HOPELESS

While traveling along U.S. 281 coming into San Antonio, my wife and I were very much attracted by this sign:

HOPE'S AMBULANCE SERVICE

"IF HOPE'S THERE, THERE'S
HOPE."

O. Zaldivar
San Antonio, Texas

TOUGH COOKIE

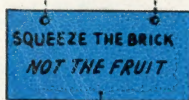
A sign in a cafe at Sandpoint, Idaho, reads as follows:

IF YOU THINK OUR STEAKS
ARE TOUGH,
YOU SHOULD MEET
OUR COOK

Miss Winefred Nelson
Kalispell, Mont.

NO HURT PEELINGS

Sign in a produce market at Old Fort, N.C., where a brick is swinging from the ceiling:



Mrs. R. G. Wharton
Salisbury, N.C.

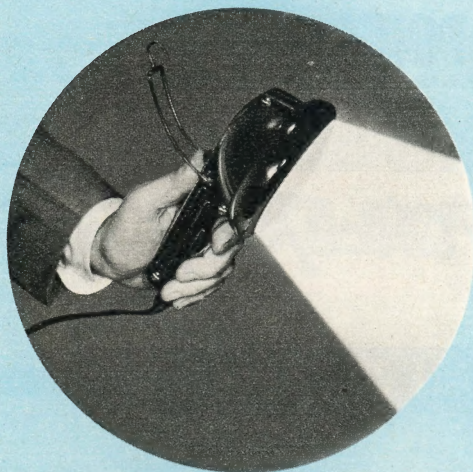
DEADBEATS

A sign in front of a funeral home in Meridian, Miss.:

PARKING FOR CUSTOMERS
ONLY

Mrs. Leroy Rhodes
Gary, Ind.

What Every Motorist Needs



Every motorist needs the powerful Nash Hand Spotlight. Carried right with you in your car, this hand spotlight is an ideal trouble light when needed. Simply plug into cigarette lighter socket — and it's ready to operate. There's a handy thumb switch for flicking on and off. And its 12-foot cord enables you to reach any part of car in emergency. It stores easily in glove compartment, and an adjustable wire hanger makes possible vertical or horizontal use. It's powerful and handy.

Good Drivers

Drive Safe Cars!

STOP
Drive in
FOR YOUR
10-POINT

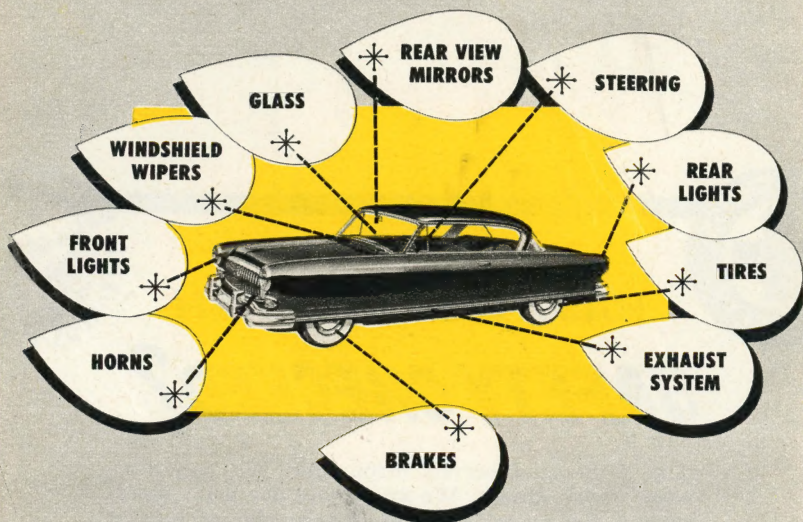


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